

Trials of President's Aid

Readers of President Roosevelt's recent article in a monthly magazine wondered, no doubt, whether the young army officer who "schooled" the Chief Executive's horses over the practice jump enjoyed his position as White House military aide. If one had never seen the "inside" of Washington official life, it might have been pardonable ignorance to wonder if the aide was a sort of cavalry valet.

The young officer is not exactly that. But, if rigid adherence to the master's nod marks a similarity, he is no more his own boss than the ordinary night servant. For the time being, in short, the military aide of the President belongs to the President whenever the President wants him, and for whatever duty the President dictates. Yet that is only army discipline. If the officer were in barracks or on front porch, he would be none the less at somebody's beck and call, unless he happened to rank every one else in sight. As one of them said the other day:

"Oh, no, he doesn't consider schooling the President's horses a hardship. That is one of the pleasantest duties he has. Perhaps, if he were detailed to a cavalry post his captain or major would make him do the same thing twice as hard and twice as often. Then he would have to get out with the larks and jump until he was sick of it. Besides, he would have his hundred other duties which are occupied by becoming a presidential attaché."

Jumping horses, of course, is by no means a leading function of the White House aide. It just happened to come to the fore in the public eye at this time because Mr. Roosevelt wrote about it. The life of the aide, on the whole, is rather social than athletic. He is more often a darning room assistant than an equestrian opponent or sparring partner. Before the present regime, to be sure, he got little variety in the way of outdoor exercise. The change may account for army men's opinion that the assignment is regarded by the young fellows with even more favor nowadays than it used to be.

Not Altogether Pleasure. Invariably, however, the aide gets tired of his job, no matter how much of a lady's man he may be, or whether his taste for the butterfly life leads him to seek the appointment. Parenthetically, it may be said that few choose the detail for pleasure's sake. The main reason in all cases is that it gives the holder a prestige and an acquaintanceship with people in high places—that counts much, as every one knows in army circles. But, with all the advantages, there is many an officer who would run from the assignment as though it were a plague. Unless the aspirant likes society, dinners, receptions, pink teas and the like, he knows that his preference will be purchased dearly.

Within recent months there have been occasional news dispatches from Washington telling how one or another aide had left the White House. Among the recent departures have been those of Grant, Sherman and MacArthur, all sons of generals, and therefore, predestined for such little favors as the army held forth. Maybe they were shifted in the ordinary course of events, without having anything to say about it; but their friends in the army do not take that view. The generals' sons, with their "pull," were likely to stay in Washington as long as they liked it. The truth is, probably, that the "strain" told on them. In Sheridan's case this was assigned as the reason of the transfer, semi-officially.

Sheridan was one of the White House aides who was credited with not being especially pleased with the task from the start. At the United States Military Academy he had given no evidences of a fondness for tea parties. While he was a good talker popular with men and women for the most part and amply able to adapt himself to gold-lace requirements, his acquaintances, when they heard he had been chosen for presidential preference, laughed and said:

"Well, he sees the chance in it, but he'll get tired soon."

Young Grant, on the other hand, was just the man every one at West Point would have selected for a social addendum to the White House. He was known to have "society ambitions." Quietly, for he is not much of a talker—he had always let it be known that he had a partiality for the dress uniform, the waltz and the afternoon gossip party. Of course, he has never admitted that he is not enough of including his social tastes under the President's orders. But he has come to Boston.

A Diplomatic Lieutenant. MacArthur was between the other two in temperament. He was known as an "all around" man among the cadets before he left West Point. Put him in the ballroom, they used to say, and he was, or pretended to be, contented. But him down with a crowd of men by a camp fire, and he seemed equally in his element. Tea party or "scraps" dodging the silk train or breaking the new horse—it was all the same to him.

So nobody knew whether he liked the White House or not. He said he got along well enough when any one asked him. He went to the balls or did anything else the commander-in-chief ordered or wished, with the smile of apparent enjoyment. If the round of gayety weighed on him he didn't tell even his best friend. But he, too, has left Washington.

Usually the officer assigned to the White House is connected with one of the army posts about Washington. Similarly the naval aide has his post in some branch of that depart-

ment convenient to the President's abode. But all other duties are subordinate to those at the centre of things. It is a fact that the routine of the post is minimized for the aide. He cannot, of course, be set to doing any task requiring continuous industry or unfailing regularity, for there may be a call for his social or horse-jumping services at any moment.

Generally speaking, though, he gets ample notice of what is wanted of him, and where and when. He knows that he is to appear at a certain reception or ball. In addition to these fixed occasions, though, there are the emergency calls. So far as the formal ceremonies are concerned, he may take his instructions from the superintendent of buildings and grounds. That is the post Gen. Theodore A. Bingham held for several years, and he, like his successors, had general supervision over White House entertainments; and the like. But at any time, between these functions, the aide is likely to be summoned. Then he is under the direct orders, often those of the President of the United States, and not even the major-general of the army would dare to interfere.

At a public entertainment the aide has his work mapped out for him. He introduces people to one another. He regulates lines of handshakers. He sees that the rules of precedence are observed. These and a thousand other things incidental to White House social life he must master. If any miscellaneous duty crops up that is not the right of somebody else he assumes it. If there is something that nobody else wants to do he is more than likely to have it thrust upon him. If he gets a chance to shoulder the burdens of those who direct his course, provided he is a wise man, he will do it as though the greatest pleasure of his life were involved.

With the younger element he is a social lion. That is part of his business. The smaller lion he is, the less a success as aide to the President. If he is an expert at leading a cotillon, at small talk, at dancing, so much the better—not that dances or gossip or cards are favored particularly by the strenuous one, but they help an aide to know people, and the more he knows, the more he is qualified to shine at the public gatherings.

Altogether, if the officer can stand the "punishment," as most army men consider it, there is nothing better for his future than a season or two under the President's wing. Besides getting to know all the men who will control his movements for years to come, he is regarded as a protégé of greatness. Higher officers are apt to be glad of his acquaintanceship. If they are not, they at least are not likely to take a chance of incurring his ill-will except for a good cause.

"The helping hand," remarked an army captain in discussing the subject, "goes a long way with us. Leaving out positive favoritism entirely, it is a good thing to be in a position where your superior will hesitate before giving you the worst end of the deal. The lieutenant who has had his turn at being a presidential aide goes through life giving his superiors the impression of friendship in high places. There may be nothing in nine times out of ten, but the idea is worth a lot."

Describe Your Lost \$10 Note. If you lost a ten dollar bill and you were asked to describe it, could you do it?

It is a curious fact that only about one person out of a dozen can describe the design upon a note after it has passed out of their hands. This is true, even of most bank clerks. They can recognize a bill when it is returned to them, but when it is out of sight they can not recall one feature of its appearance.

Out in Indiana recently the cashier of a bank located at Rochester unearthed in the vaults a bundle of five dollar national bank notes which had been received from Washington in 1865.

These bills all bore the name of the bank. On one side they had a representation of the landing of a Columbus and on the other an Englishman was presenting an Indian girl to three women, Europe, Asia and Africa.

The bills were passed out to the depositories and in a few days the bank began to receive wild warnings from many quarters announcing that someone was flooding the money market with counterfeit five dollar bills bearing the institution's name. The bank had great difficulty in convincing its patrons that the bills were genuine.

Knew His Dad. "Are you not afraid to have such bad reports at school, Karl?" "Oh, no! I call papa up on the telephone first, and give him the figures, and then before I get home he is all over me again."—Philadelphian Blatter.

How She Helped. "Yes, Hunsell certainly is successful in business, and his wife is largely responsible for it." "You don't say! I didn't think she was the helpful sort!" "Well, you see, she made it absolutely necessary for him to earn more money."—Philadelphia Press.

He Fought at Gettysburg. David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., who lost a foot at Gettysburg, writes: "Electric Bitters have done me more good than any medicine I ever took. For several years I had stomach trouble, and paid out much money for medicine to little purpose, until I began taking Electric Bitters. I would not take \$500 for what they have done for me." Grand tonic for the aged and for female weakness. Great alterative and body builder; best of all for lame back and weak kidneys. Guaranteed by all druggists. 50c.

HORSES IN CHINA SCARCE

American Animals Do Not Thrive There Very Well But Australian Breeds Do.

The only places in China where horses are used to any great extent are Shanghai, Tsingtau and Tien-Tsin, says a consular report. Australian "waters," as called because they originate in New South Wales, are the most popular. These horses are imported into Shanghai in batches of from twenty to fifty, are well taken care of on the voyage, and arrive in excellent conditions, and are put into use within a couple of weeks after arrival. They retail in Shanghai at prices varying from \$80 United States currency to \$200, or even more in cases of special breeds. They appear to stand the climate fairly well, but are not considered to be as strong or as useful as the China ponies which are native to the plains of Manchuria and Tibet.

Very few American horses are seen on the Shanghai market, the reasons given being that the long ocean voyage is exceeding trying on the animals, that they are not as well cared for on the Pacific voyage from America as from Australia, and that they do not appear to stand the enormous changes in climate en route to the East. A certain number of American horses have come to China from Manila, but by far the largest number of horses in Shanghai and Tien-Tsin are of Australian origin. Tien-Tsin has also a considerable number of horses imported from Germany, many being brought there for use by the German troops in 1900 at the time of the Boxer troubles, and afterward sold for general use, and most of the horses in use at Tien-Tsin are either of this kind or Australians brought from Shanghai.

In Shanghai, Tien-Tsin and Tsingtau horses are used mostly for carriages, but there is also a call for good Australian or American saddle horses for use in Peking, Hong Kong and other places where the roads are not sufficiently good to allow of the use of carriages. The animal generally in use among foreigners in China and the better class of Chinese for driving and riding purposes is the China pony. These come from the north coast, and can be bought at \$30, or even lower, in the northern ports, to \$50 or more in the southern ones, depending on the demand and the distance from their original homes. They are usually captured in a more or less wild state and tamed by the Chinese, most of these used by foreigners having first gone through the hands of the mountaineers for use as pack animals. In Shanghai they are used singly in harness, and a very good China pony, broken to carriage, will occasionally command a price as high as \$200 United States currency. In Tsingtau they are somewhat more expensive than in Shanghai, are driven in pairs, owing to the hilly country, and a good pair occasionally costs as much as a pair of Australians—say, \$400—though the majority of ponies would sell for about \$100 or \$125 for the pair. These ponies stand usually about thirteen hands or under, are very stockily built, stand the hot weather well, eat barley, bran and soft foods (never oats), and can be fed on very much less than Australian or American horses. It is generally said that an Australian or American horse must not be used in the Chinese climates for more than two or three hours' driving each day, with occasional day's rests, when they remain in the stables, while the China pony is available at all times and seems to thrive on what would be an excess of work for the foreign-bred animals.

On the farm in his youth.

The trustees of Columbia University have elected Richard C. Macaulay, professor of mathematical physics to succeed Prof. R. S. Woodward, who resigned to accept the presidency of the Carnegie Institution. Professor Macaulay is a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, England, and is now professor of mathematics in Victoria College, Wellington, New Zealand. He is 27 years old, and will begin his duties on February 1 next.

By the United States National Museum there has just been published a report on the diatoms, known as the jewels of the plant world, dredged from the bottom of the Pacific Ocean by the fish commission steamship Albatross in its annual cruise in search of scientific and other material. The title of the volume is "Report on the Diatoms of the Albatross Voyages in the Pacific Ocean, 1888-1894," by Dr. Albert Moss, who is a collaborator with the museum in biological investigations.

A PERFECT WOMAN.

She is Miss Katharine M. Bergman, And Was a Cloak Model.

Miss Katharine M. Bergman of the Warwick Apartments, 258 West Fifty-fifth street, formerly a cloak model,

has been pronounced a physically perfect woman.

Artists and sculptors realized Miss Bergman's perfections long ago. She was said by one of the best known of New York sculptors to have an ideal figure and she has been besieged by offers to pose.

"I think it is all a matter of good health," she said yesterday. "Two had splendid health ever since I can remember. I exercise a great deal, in the open air and always take the best care of myself."

"I really eat only one hearty meal a day. My breakfast is usually a roll, some fruit and coffee, and my lunch is always light. Every morning when I get up I take deep-breathing exercises, and I'm always careful to have plenty of fresh air in the room. I am very fond of rowing and riding. I have lived in New York all my life."

Miss Bergman has a few rules which, if followed, will make any woman attractive, she declares. Here they are:

Keep a smiling face to the world.

Be interested in the people about you.

Do your work cheerfully.

Get the good out of life as you go along.

Take care of your health.

Don't worry.

Here are the dimensions and de-

scriptions of the perfect woman, as approved by a prominent New York sculptor:

Height, 5 feet, 7 inches

Weight, 147 pounds

Color of hair, Chestnut brown

Color of eyes, Hazel

Waist measure, 24 1/2 inches

Bust, 36 inches

Hips, 42 inches

Thigh, 22 inches

Knee, 17 inches

Calf, 15 inches

Ankle, 8 inches

Wrist, 6 1/2 inches

Length of arm, 17 1/2 inches

Size of glove, 6 1/4

Size of shoe, 3 1/2

—New York American.

English Hansom Cab Disappearing.

Consul Albert Halshead, of Birmingham, England, reports that a company in that city, which has been engaged in the manufacture of hansom cabs, has decided to go out of business because of the immense falling off in the demand for these vehicles. The company adds:

"The cause of the decided reduction in the demand for hansom cabs is said to be the development of underground railways in London and the increased use of motorboats and motor-cabs. To this might be added the extension of the streetcar system throughout the Kingdom. Then also

CAPITAL DRY GOODS HOUSE

WASHINGTON AVENUE AT THIRTIETH STREET

Ladies' Muslin Gowns

With embroidered and tucked yokes; 59c value. Monday for

50c.

43c Yard

For all of our 50c and 55c Dress Goods—any in the house; none held back; all the new Checks and Plaids go in this lot.

75c Yard

For fine All-Wool Plaid Suitings; worth 89c.

\$1.00 Yard

For 52-inch All-Wool Broadcloths; every new and wanted color.

Eiderdowns

For Children's Cloaks; good weight; yard 29c

White Embroidered Flannels

Excellent quality and pretty patterns; yard 59c

Outing Flannels

Good, heavy-weight Checks and Stripes; yard 10c

Outing Flannels worth 8c at yard 5c

Flannelettes

Worth 12 1/2c and 15c; light and dark colors; yard 10c

Table Damask

Fine mercerized, handsome patterns; regular price 50c. Monday, yard 39c

Large size Bleached Napkins; worth 75c. at dozen 50c

Fine Bleached Cotton Damask; sells regularly at 29c. Monday, yard 25c

TOWELS

15c Huck Towels for 12 1/2c

12 1/2c Huck Towels for 10c

10c Huck Towels for 8c

7c Huck Towels for 5c

Good Turkish Towels, each 10c

GOOD NEWS FROM THE ...Suit... Department



The ladies who were fortunate enough to purchase from the Sample Suits last week, made a clear saving of \$5.00 to \$10.00 on their Suit.

NOW WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW LOT OF SAMPLE

SUITS

From Another Manufacturer.

The values are equally as good as those we offered last week; the variety is even greater. These Suits, if bought in the regular way, would sell at \$25.00, \$32.50 and \$40.00. You'll find every new model in the lot, but only one suit of each kind. All the new effects, in Checks and Stripes as well as Solid Colors. These Suits are faultlessly tailored, Satin lined, and made of high grade Broadcloth, Cheviots, English Worsted and Novelty Wool Suitings. YOU NEVER SAW SUCH BARGAINS. Come in tomorrow and select the Suit you like best. It's yours for

\$15.00

\$12.50 and \$15.00 LONG KERSEY COATS

Will Go Monday for

\$10.00

These handsome Coats are cut in the latest styles, are lined through the shoulders, trimmed with Silk Braid and Velvet, and are one of the best bargains we have offered this season.



Blankets, Comforts and Bed Furnishings

Special Sale Monday at Prices Lower Than Usual.

Bleached Sheets, size 72x90 55c
White Spreads; worth 85c, for 69c
Good Comforts; worth \$1.25, for \$1.00
Grey Cotton Blankets; worth \$1.00, pair 75c
Grey and White Cotton Blankets; worth \$1.25, pair \$1.00
Heavy Wool Blankets; worth \$3.50, pair \$2.98
Fine White Wool Blankets; worth \$5.00, pair \$3.98
Extra Fine White Wool Blankets; worth \$6.50, pair \$4.98
California Wool Blankets; worth \$10.00, pair \$8.98
California Wool Blankets; worth \$12.00, pair \$10.00
Good Bleached Pillow Cases, each 11c

Beautiful Plaid Silks at \$1.25 Yard

These Silks are full yard wide, and a very superior quality; a full line of all the good colors, in large and small Plaids.

Plaid Waisting Silks; 19-inches wide; handsome styles, yard 75c

Black Taffeta Silk, yard wide; worth \$1.25. Monday at, yard \$1.00

\$3.00 Fur Scarfs for \$1.98.

Stylish Coney Throw Scarfs, in Black and Brown; good lengths and very handsome styles.



Ladies' Stylish Trimmed Hats.

Worth \$4.98. Special for Monday.

\$2.98

Tailor-Made Panama Skirts

Newest styles; colors are Blue, Black and Brown; good \$6.00 value, for \$4.98

Handsome Ecru Net Waists

The very latest styles made over Silk \$4.98 (Real value \$6.50.)

Ladies' Furnishings and Fancy Goods

Lace Trimmed Corset Covers, 25c
Jeweled Combs 25c
New Style Belts 50c
C-B Corsets 75c
New Style Hose Supporters 25c
2-Button Kid Gloves, pair \$1.00
Hemstitched Hdk'fs, each 5c
Merie Hair Curlers, 2 for 10c
Ladies' Muslin Drawers 25c
Fleece Lined Ribbed Vests and Pants, each 25c
Black Mercerized Petticoats; worth \$1.50, for 98c
Flannelette Kimonos 25c
Black Lisle Hose, pair 15c
Leather Vanity Bags 60c
Fancy Purses 25c
New Stock Collars, made of Silk, Braid and Ribbon, each 25c

Short Lengths of Dress Goods

Fine and medium grades on the Remnant Table; marked down to about half of real values.

All-Wool Tricot Flannels, yd., 25c

Bright Colored Plaids for Children's Dresses, yard 15c

Odd Lot of Lace Curtains

About 50 pair all told, 2 and 3 pair of a kind; former prices \$1.25 and \$1.48. Take choice of the lot Monday at, pair \$1.00

Window Shades on best spring rollers, each 29c

Three mules drew the carriage of a well known Bristol couple, Hugh McGinly and Miss Mary E. Croughan, through the streets after their wedding at St. Mark's Catholic Church today. The team was trimmed with flowers and ribbons and attracted much attention.—Bristol, Pa., Dispatch, in Philadelphia Record.

Wanted Relief.

Automobilist (to another, who has broken down).—Can I be of any assistance to you?

The Afflicted One (under the machine).—Yes, sir. That lady you see is my wife. I'll be obliged if you will kindly answer her questions and keep her amused while I'm fixing this infernal machine.—Philadelphia Inquirer.